

Notation for Revised Simplex Formulas:

The standard inequality form of an LP is

$$\max\{\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{x} : A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}, \quad \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}\}.$$

We add slack variables, one per inequality, to write this as

$$A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}_S = [A \ I] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{x}_S \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{b}, \quad z = \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{c}^T \ \mathbf{0}^T] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{x}_S \end{bmatrix},$$

where  $S$  denotes indices of the slack variables. The notation has been to use  $B$  to denote the basic variables and  $N$  to denote the non-basic variables. Thus  $\mathbf{x}_B$  (respectively  $\mathbf{c}_B$ ) denotes the vector of basic variables (the vector obtain from those rows of

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{x}_S \end{bmatrix} \quad \left( \text{respectively} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

indexed by  $B$ ) and similarly  $\mathbf{x}_N$  (and  $\mathbf{c}_N$ ) is the vector indexed by  $N$ . We let  $A_N$  denote the submatrix of  $[A \ I]$  of columns indexed by  $N$  and then let  $B$  (rather than the more consistent  $A_B$ ) to denote the invertible submatrix of  $[A \ I]$  of columns indexed by  $B$ . We can shuffle the indices of the variables as follows:

$$[A \ I] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{x}_S \end{bmatrix} = \sum_i A_i x_i = [A_N \ B] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_N \\ \mathbf{x}_B \end{bmatrix} = A_N \mathbf{x}_N + B \mathbf{x}_B = \mathbf{b}.$$

We manipulate as follows

$$B \mathbf{x}_B = \mathbf{b} - A_N \mathbf{x}_N,$$

and then multiply on the left by  $B^{-1}$  to obtain

$$\mathbf{x}_B = B^{-1} \mathbf{b} - B^{-1} A_N \mathbf{x}_N.$$

We then take

$$z = \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{c}^T \ \mathbf{0}^T] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{x}_S \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{c}_B^T \mathbf{x}_B + \mathbf{c}_N^T \mathbf{x}_N,$$

and substitute for  $\mathbf{x}_B$  to obtain

$$z = \mathbf{c}_B^T B^{-1} \mathbf{b} + (\mathbf{c}_N^T - \mathbf{c}_B^T B^{-1} A_N) \mathbf{x}_N.$$

Perhaps the only mystery is how  $B^{-1}$  is known to exist. I'll try that on an assignment 1.

Revised Simplex Formulas (please memorize!):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_B &= B^{-1} \mathbf{b} - B^{-1} A_N \mathbf{x}_N \\ z &= \mathbf{c}_B^T B^{-1} \mathbf{b} + (\mathbf{c}_N^T - \mathbf{c}_B^T B^{-1} A_N) \mathbf{x}_N \end{aligned}$$